THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PRINTED BY
JOHN SCULL,
Corner of Market and Front Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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If the subscriber does not order a discontinuance of his paper at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion.

Persons sending Advertisements will please mark the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS,
and Printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.

ISAAC BEAN & JAMES R. BUTLER,
Have entered into Partnership trading under the firm of

BEAN & BUTLER,

AND have provided themselves with a large Brick Warehouse, on *Front, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, well calculated for COMMISSION BUSINESS, where any Consignments or Orders will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.
April 22, 1815.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY

THE subscriber, (recently from Philadelphia) has established a TOBACCO MANUFACTORY in this town, on Front str't two doors from the Post Office; where he offers for sale, Virginia twist and Kentucky

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

of good quality, and on better terms than can be purchased in Philadelphia or Baltimore.

REES JONES.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1. tfq

NEW HAT MANUFACTORY.

Hugh Moore & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have removed their HAT STORE, to Third street, in front of the Hay Scales, between Market and Wood streets, where they offer for Sale, a large and fashionable assortment of Beaver, Castor, & Roram Hats. Having procured excellent workmen and the best materials, they flatter themselves to serve those that will favor them with their custom, to their entire satisfaction.

*** Orders will be received at the Warehouse of SUTTON and M'NICKLE, and promptly attended to.

Wanted immediately, two or three Apprentices to the Hatting business. Apply to *Hugh Moore & Co. Pittsburgh.*
Pittsburgh, April 29, 1815.
tf

KENTUCKY manufactured TOBACCO.

PATENT SHOT,
Prime Green Coffee,
Loaf Sugar,
Brown Sugar and Cotton,
Pepper,
Allspice,
Imperial and } Teas,
Gunpowder }
Indigo and Skin }

IN STORE AND FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant,
WOOD STREET.
Pittsburgh, May 13, 1815.

FOR SALE,

Two out-lots Nos. 5 & 6,

PART OF THE FARM of the late Steele Semple, Esq. being 32 Perches in Front on the Monongahela River, running back 67 Perches, containing THIRTEEN ACRES AND SIXTY FOUR PERCHES, more or less. The Lots are handsomely situated for a Country Seat, having an extensive view up and down the river. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

GEO: ROBINSON.

N. B. They will be sold together or separate for accommodation.
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1815. tf

FOR SALE,

A RENT ON PERPETUAL LEASE,

FIFTEEN LOTS OF GROUND.

SITUATE on the Allegheny river, in the Borough of Pittsburgh——Also, THREE LOTS, on Fourth street and Redoubt alley.—A plan of the Lots may be seen on application to the subscriber.

THOMAS WALLACE.
Pittsburgh, March 17, 1815.

BATH HOUSE.

THE BATH HOUSE, next door to the Steam Mill, is now open, and attendance will be given from 6 o'clock in the morning, till 8 at night, and on Sunday morning till 9 o'clock.
Pittsburgh, April 17, 1815

Spinners Wanted.

A few GOOD SPINNERS, will find employment at the Shop belonging to the WOOLEN FACTORY at Steubenville.

Apply at the Factory, to
C. H. ORTH.
30th May, 1815. tf

PITTSBURGH
Manhattan School,
FOR
YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

MR. LOOMIS, respectfully returns thanks to his patrons for their liberal patronage since the commencement of his School in this place, and informs them and the public that he continues to teach both sexes Reading, Penmanship analytically, English Grammar, English Composition, Geography, with the use of the Globes and Maps, Drawing of Maps, Bookkeeping, the Languages, &c.

The system of Education adopted in this School, will be that which is pursued in the celebrated Manhattan School, in the city of New-York, conducted by Mr. A. Picket, its successful founder; and which is acknowledged by men of the first literary reputation to be one of the best conducted Schools, in that city or in the United States. Here, about five hundred children of both sexes, comprising some of the best families in the city, constantly attend and are taught in such a manner as does the greatest honor to the teacher, and results in the happiest consequence to the pupils. It is of the utmost importance to teach children in such a manner that they will understand what they learn, and know how to apply it to the active pursuits of life. To give them words without accustoming them to attach some definite meaning to them, is, like blindfolding a man and commanding him to find a certain object; every effort leads him astray and renders him more uncertain of its attainment, so children if their minds are burdened with knowledge without understanding, find themselves uninterested in the pursuit, of course their progress in acquiring it will be but small: they must be brought to love learning if we would expect ever to teach them to good purpose, for the mind always eagerly embraces that which it previously loves.

In this School every requisite attention will be paid to the learning and amiable deportment of the pupils, and no labour will be thought too arduous to form the young mind for future usefulness and respectability in society. The education of youth is difficult and requires unwearied attention and experience, for no man is born a teacher, it is an occupation which requires many years practice to become a proficient in the business. To his many years experience in teaching an extensive School and unwearied diligence, the subscriber looks for public patronage, pledging himself to a conscientious discharge of the duties incumbent on a teacher, he with confidence solicits the patronage of the public.

For terms of Tuition, References, &c. please to apply at the School Room, over Mr THOMAS ALGEO's Store, Market Street.

N. B. Young Ladies will be taught plain and ornamental Needle Work, in a separate apartment, by Mrs. Loomis.

Morning Tuition will commence on the 1st of May, for Penmanship, from 6 to 8 o'clock, at Six Dollars a quarter, payable in advance.

P. S. On hand and constantly for Sale, ENGLISH QUILLS of the best quality, wholesale and retail.
Pittsburgh, April 28, 1815

THOMAS POPE,
Architect,
BRIDGE BUILDER AND LAND SURVEYOR,
PITTSBURGH.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that having the honor of possessing a practical as well as theoretical knowledge in the above professions, he is ready to furnish with suitable designs *(and execute if required)* for BRIDGES, Water Locks, &c. for Canal Navigation, Churches, Town Halls, Banking Houses, Jails, Lazarettos, or any other Public Building.

Also, Gentlemens' Town Houses, Country Villas, Retreats, Conservatories, Garden Temples, and many other useful and ornamental Buildings, suited to advance and secure the comforts of retirement.

☞ Gentlemen about to build, or Master Tradesmen, may be supplied with Plans of Improvement worthy their attention.
May 26, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Banks west of the Mountains are most respectfully informed, that the Bank Note Printing Office in Pittsburgh will be kept constantly open for the sole accommodation of Banks, where the utmost care shall be uniformly devoted for the entire satisfaction of those Banks who will confer the honor of their business. Specimens of engraving, printing and paper, may be examined at any time, at the Office in Fourth street between Market & Wood Streets.

C. P. HARRISON.
June 1, 1815.

W. Anderson & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Wood and Water Streets, Pittsburgh.
GORMLY, W. & S. BELL,

MERCHANTS of Pittsburgh, respectfully inform the Public, that they have taken WILLIAM ANDERSON, into partnership, and that on the 1st day of July next, they will open a COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, under the firm of *W. ANDERSON & CO.* in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. T. & J. Cromwell: The situation they have chosen is one of the best in the place, and from its neighbourhood to the river, well calculated for the Storage and Sale of country produce.

They will receive and forward Goods, and transact all business in their line on the most liberal terms. They flatter themselves that their industry and promptitude will entitle them to a portion of public patronage.

GORMLY, W. & S. BELL,
W. ANDERSON.
Pittsburgh, June 7, 1815. tfq

The Editors of the "SPY," Cincinnati, (O.) the "MONITOR," Lexington, and the "COURIER," Louisville, (Ky.) will insert the above 2 months, and send their bills to W. A. & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED;
And will be ready for delivery to subscribers on Monday next,

The Pittsburgh Directory.

A few copies will be *for Sale*, at the Office of the subscriber, and at the different Bookstores.

JAMES M. RIDDLE.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1815.

CARLISLE HOTEL.

Frederick Fogle,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has taken for a number of years, that elegant and commodious

THREE STORY HOUSE
In the Main Street,

a few doors west of the Court House.

F. FOGLE, can with confidence assure his friends and the public, that it is his fixed determination to render it *equal to any establishment in the State.*

The best Liquors of various kinds, are provided, and his Table shall be furnished with every delicacy our Markets afford.

Determined that no effort shall be wanting on his part, to give complete satisfaction, F. F. takes the liberty of soliciting a portion of the patronage of his friends and the public.

☞ Private Rooms are always ready, and private or public suppers can be had at the shortest notice.

N. B. Boarders taken by the day, week, or month.

Horses taken at Livery.
Carlisle, April 3d, 1815. 2m.

Wholesale Store.

CHARLES L. VOLTZ & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Merchants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they have removed from their former stand at D. Logan & Co's Commission Warehouse to Wood street, next door to G. & C. Anshutz, where they intend to keep an extensive assortment of English DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY and GERMAN GOODS, which they will henceforth receive direct from the Manufactures in Europe, having connections in Baltimore, who are largely in the importing line.—Under these circumstances they will be enabled at all times to sell their goods at very reduced prices, which they hope will induce the Merchants of this place and the western country, to favour them with their custom.

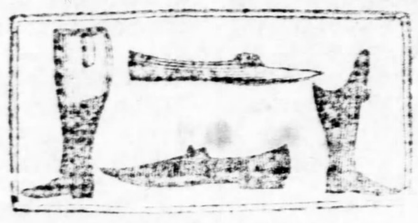
On hand the following articles:

Files of every description; knifes and forks, razors, brass cocks, slates, woodscrews, awl blades, needles, thimbles, flints, Turkey cotton, combs, pocket books, sun-glasses, pocket pistols, snuff boxes, German looking glasses, flutes, violins and do. strings, playing cards, shot bags, quills, a variety of ribbons, gallooms and thread edgings. Elegant French CHINA. Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms by *WHOLESALE ONLY*, for Cash or approved negotiable Notes.
May 12, 1815 3mq

Ormsby & Doane,

HAVE FOR SALE,

KENTUCKY Manufactured Tobacco, Orleans Sugar first quality, Logwood, Soap, Candles, Pot and Pearl Ash, Whiskey, Glass, Iron, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, June 1, 1815.



THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING in all its Various branches, at his *Old Stand* in Market Street, between Front and Water Streets, where all who are desirous of being supplied with the best and most fashionable Boots and Shoes, are requested to call.

He has opened, at the same place, a

Shoe Store,

where every variety of LADIES, MENS, BOYS and CHILDRENS' SHOES, may be had on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

MATTHEW BARNWELL.

NOTICE

To Farmers and Capitalists.

THE subscriber intending to remove from this Country, offers for Sale the FARM on which he at present resides, situated at the head of Montour's Island. This property is too well known to require a more particular description. If not Sold before the first day of October, it will then be for Rent.

Also, for Sale, a very valuable Stock, consisting of MERINO SHEEP, HOGS, CATTLE, &c.

W. D. SIMMS.
Oakley Farm, May 24, 1815.

BOSLER & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND OFFER AT REDUCED PRICES, BY WHOLESALE.

WALDRON'S prime grass and corn Scythes
Cast steel, hand and pannel saws
Fowling pieces
Files, knives and forks, curry combs, shovels and spades
Butt hinges and screws, &c. &c.
English cast steel
Ditto Crowley
Ditto blister
Swedish ditto
Sheet iron
Tanners oil
Young hyson and skin teas in small chests
Green coffee and Sumatra pepper in barrels
Philadelphia chocolate
Cinnamon, nutmegs and lump sugar
Whiting, brimstone and copperas
Mustard in small kegs and boxes
Spanish flotant Indigo
First quality Bengal ditto
Spanish Cigars in 1-4 and 1-2 boxes
Paper hangings newest patterns
Looking glasses various sizes
Pins No. 3 1-2, 4, 4 1-2 and 5
Callicoes and shawls
BOULTING CLOTHS
Spanish copper
New Orleans cotton
Rice, molasses, and white Havanna sugar
Logwood, pig lead and Kentucky tobacco
Brandywine powder, &c.
Pittsburgh, June 9, 1815.

Fresh and Cheap Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Respectfully inform their Customers and the Public, that they have just selected from the Latest importations, a large and elegant variety of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c.

WHICH WILL ARRIVE ON OR BEFORE THE 10th inst.

DRY GOODS.

2 Cases, fine and superfine Black, Blue, Bottle, Brown, light and dark mix'd Broad Cloths
2 Do. do. and do. same colours, and white and scarlet cassimers,
1 Do. black, and dark and light mixed, Imperial and Bedford cord
1 Bale red, yellow, black, and white flannels
1 Do. assorted rose blankets
4 Cases elegantly assorted dark, middle and light calicoes
1 Do. 4 and 6-4 fine and superfine cambric muslins
1 Do. 4-4 and 6-8 superfine cotton shirtings
1 Do. Irish Linens
1 Do. 4 and 6-4 sprigged, lenno, book and fancy muslins
1 Do. 6-4 and 7-8 superfine black cambrics,
1 Do. elegant brown, purple, green, pink, black and orange Bombazettes
4 Do. containing 250 pieces American, chambrays, plaids and stripes
1 Do. 4-4 cotton and linen checks, and brown Holland's
15 Do. assorted, containing very general varieties of English and other Dry Goods.

HARDWARE.

5 and 7 inch Knob locks of every variety, knob and thumb latches
1, 1 1-2, and 1 3-4, 2 and 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2 and 4 inch butt hinges and screws
Iron and brass rim Coffee mills, and a very general variety of Rasps and Files
Dividers, carpenters compasses, size sticks and rules
Table and tea spoons, knives and forks and pen knives
3, and 3 1-2, 4, and 4 1-2 and 5lb pins and pound mixt pins
Plated squares, looking glasses, frying pans
Springs, tacks, nails, and brass nails
Real English and American blister steel
Tenant, mill and wood saws, &c. &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Prime green and Java coffee
Pepper, allspice and chocolate
Imperial, young hyson, hyson, and hyson skin teas
Fresh indigo, copperas, allum, madder, verdigris and logwood
Ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, mustard and windsor soap
Fresh rice, soft shelled almonds and filberts
Spring caught shad, mackarel and herring
Tanners Oil.

LIQUORS

Jamaica spirits, Cognac brandy and Holland gin
Madeira, Malaga, Port and Lisbon wines.

With other numerous varieties, all of which, being of the latest importations, and *purchased low*, will be sold wholesale or retail, on the most pleasing and accommodating terms.

Country Merchants (who would wish to save time and a tedious journey) are informed, that the above Goods, and other large assortments expected as soon as they arrive in the country, will be constantly kept for Sale, and will be sold to persons who purchase to sell again, at very small advances, and it is hoped on such terms, as will please generally, and, for their accommodation, every variety of trade will be received in payment at market prices

Isaac Harris & Co.
DIAMOND.
Pittsburgh, June 3, 1815.

Alexander M'Nickle,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has resumed his former business, at the corner of Market and Third Streets, opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh, where he is opening a handsome assortment of

NEW GOODS,

from the latest importations.

Consisting of the following—

SUPERFINE and Fine Broadcloths, blue, black, and other fashionable colours
Plain and corded cassimers and fancy cords
Blue and yellow nankeens,
Silk stripe, tolenet and marseilles vesting
Fashionable calicoes assorted
Striped and plaid ginghams
Bombazett and India crape
Black, brown and yellow cambric
Cambric, lenno, book and fancy muslins
Colrain, longcloth and domestic shirting, and shirting muslins
Linen, India and company checks
Cambric, imitation and chintz shawls
Jaconet, Madras and mock handkerchiefs
Cotton and silk laces
Mantua, satin and velvet ribbons
Sewing silk, twist, thread, cotton balls, &c.
Long and short silk gloves
Blankets and flannels assorted
Fashionable straw hats and bonnets
Ladies kid, morocco and leather slippers, Jackson ties
Misses and childrens' do. and sandals
Mens' fine and coarse shoes and pumps
Fur and morocco hats, &c.
An assortment of HARDWARE & CUTLERY, such as—
Knives and forks, penknives, razors, woodscrews, butt hinges, thumb latches, commode, till, cupboard, chest and banbury locks, awl blades, thimbles, needles, pocket books, &c. &c.
GROCERIES & LIQUORS, to wit—
Best green coffee, young hyson and gunpowder teas, copperas, allum, ginger, pepper and allspice. Madeira, Sherry and Teneriffe wine, and Jamaica spirits.

All of which he offers at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail.
Pittsburgh, June 8, 1815 tf.

BARR IRON.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

Juniata and Centre County
BARR IRON.

WHICH he will sell on reasonable terms for Cash. Waggoners and Blacksmiths may be supplied with all kinds of Waggon Tire, drawn for that purpose. He likewise keeps an assortment of the best Waggon Boxes.

WILLIAM LACKEY.
Pittsburgh, February 3, 1814. tf

Commission Warehouse

JOHN M'CLEAN,

GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business, begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public

Having entered into partnership with HENRY DOANE, he solicits a continuance of their patronage. The concern will hereafter be carried on under the firm of

M'CLEAN & DOANE,

Who offer For Sale the following articles on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, at their WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Commission Warehouse, in Water, between Market and Wood Streets.

New Orleans Sugar
Coffee
Tobacco
Brandy
Gin
Whiskey
Flour
Juniper Berries
Refined Salt Petre
Cables
Cordage
Paste Boards
Writing and Wrapping paper
Barr Iron
Deck Rods
Spike Rods
Steel
Nails
Wire from No 1 to 3
Anchors
Wrought Anvils
Vices
Scythes
Sickles
Axes
Hoes
Augers
Cutting Knives

with a variety of *IRONMONGERY* too numerous to mention, together with a constant supply of *QUEENSWARE* manufactured by TROTTER & Co. at the *Pittsburgh Pottery*.

They have ALSO made arrangements with the "*Pittsburgh White Lead Factory*," (T. S. Stevenson,) by which they can supply their customers with any quantity of WHITE LEAD, dry or ground in oil, at the manufacturers price, now $ 20 per cwt!

Pittsburgh, May 11, 1815. tf

N. B. Consignments will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Western Eagle Lead Factory.

Trevor, Pettigrew & Troost,

CONTINUE to Manufacture at the WESTERN EAGLE LEAD FACTORY,

WHITE LEAD, *Dry or Ground in Oil.*
RED LEAD, *and*
LITHARGE,

All of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

They also Manufacture at their CHEMICAL LABORATORY—ALCOHOL, ETHER, *sweet* SPIRITS NITRE, AQUA FORTIS, MURIATIC ACID, RED PRECIPITATE, CALOMEL and Chemical preparations generally.

Orders for any of the above articles will be thankfully received at the Drug and Chemical Warehouse of SPEAKMAN SAY & Co. and at the Glass Warehouse of TREVOR & ENGELL.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1815.

The Antietam Woolen Manufacturing Company.

AT their Domestic Warehouse in Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland, have on hand and OFFER FOR SALE, at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL prices, the following

Domestic Goods:

Superfine Broadcloths, Fine & Common Cloths, Kerseys, Cassimeres and Cassinetts.

The Merchants from the Western Country on their way to Baltimore or Philadelphia, are respectfully solicited to call and judge whether the above Goods are worthy of notice.

N. B. Tow and Flax Linen Cloths taken in exchange at a liberal price

WM. DICKEY, *Agent for the Company.*
Hagerstown, May 20, 1815.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 30th of last month, from the waggon of the subscriber, near the Permanent Bridge on Schuylkill near Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, handsome, no natural marks, has a small mark on each side of her neck and in her forehead, occasioned by roweling, a natural trotter, moves well, short switch tail—At the same time was taken a Waggoner's Saddle and blind Halter, supposed to be taken by a person who said he had been discharged from the army, and was going to Pittsburgh. Any person securing the Mare so that the owner can get her again, shall have Twenty Dollars and reasonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for the Mare and Thief upon conviction, paid by the subscriber, living in Chester county near Downingtown, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road, or by SAMUEL RICHARDS, near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

ISAIAH KIRK.
6th month, (June) 5th, 1815.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 237 acres, situate in Plumb township, Allegheny county, one mile north of Cavet's Mill, the property of John M'Grew, of Adams county. There are several cabins on the premises, about 80 acres cleared, 5 or 6 sugar camps, and upwards of 80 acres of first rate bottom. This farm is not more than 15 miles from Pittsburgh. An indisputable title will be given, and payments made easy. For particulars apply to THOMAS BROOKES, Pittsburgh, or to SIMON M'GRAW, North-Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. June 23, 1815.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN to the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS. To a good Workman constant employment will be given—none other need apply.

JAMES CALDWELL.
Zanesville, (O.) June 5, 1815.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, JUNE 24.

Latest from France.

Arrived this morning, the brig Hesper, capt. MERRY, in 45 days from Havre de Grace.

By the Hesper we learn, from French papers, that BONAPARTE had left Paris on the 8th of May. That his army did not consist of more than from 160 to 200 thousand men. That the evening before the Hesper sailed, the populace of Havre paraded the streets, crying out *Vive le Roi!* and uttered the bitterest epithets against Bonaparte.

We have seen a letter from France, in which the writer expresses this opinion, that neither Bonaparte, nor the Allies, would commence hostilities, until each were fully prepared and confident of success in the onset. It was believed that the Allies would make the first dash, as Bonaparte's army would not be ready in time to do more than act on the offensive.

Our late minister in France, Mr. Crawford, was in England, and was to return home in the Neptune, capt. Jones.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"We have nothing new here which can be relied on; and the same ignorance prevails in political affairs as did fourteen months ago. We have not been allowed to procure the English papers for 6 weeks past, and all truth is shut out. How long this state of things will last God knows; but as business of every kind is at an end, the people naturally see the cause, and anxiously desire the return of their betrayed king. Yet, the tyrant has his admirers, and you will find many of them among our own countrymen. They appear to me like the *Spaniel* who loves his master for severe beating. But, say they, "he has changed—he is no longer the same man; adversity has taught him a useful lesson, and he will behave better."

"Trust him no longer than he is in adversity—in prosperity he will always be what he has been. I believe the powers of Europe are well convinced of this, and are decided to crush him forever. Of this, however, you perhaps know more than we in Paris."

The Emperor of Austria left Vienna the 19th April, to repair to the Sovereign H. Q. at Frankfort. He is attended by Prince Meternich, (considered the most able statesman in Europe) Gen. Kutschera, Counsellor Bedekowitsch, and 80 other personages.

NEW BEDFORD, *June* 20.

FROM HALIFAX.

By the packet Maria, we were yesterday morning favored with a letter from a gentleman at Nantucket, dated on Wednesday; a postscript to which states the arrival there that day of the brig George, in 7 days from Halifax—the captain informed that a British packet had just arrived at Halifax in 29 days from England, bringing news that Murat with 80,000 men had been defeated by the Austrians;—that an order had been issued by the British government to detain all French vessels;—and that four French frigates had been takeh.

LATEST from EUROPE.

Per the Peidade at New York, from Liverpool.

LONDON, *May* 9.

Brussels Papers to the 7th, and Frankfort and other German Journals, to the 3d inst. were received this forenoon. It will be seen by some of the articles they furnish, that some of the inferior states in Germany have refused to co-operate with the Allies; and that, from some such obstacles we suppose the powers intending to act against Faance will not be ready to commence hostilities with any thing like effect *till the middle* of this month. The Russians would not be on the Rhine till that time. Prince Schwartzenburg was expected to be on the Rhine about the *first*. He goes first to visit his estates in Bohemia! There is a bulletin from Milan of the war in Italy; but it does not carry the detail of operations farther than the retiring of the Neapolitans to Ancona, where Murat thinks of rallying his troops, and hazarding a new battle.

The following are the chief articles:—

SCHAFHAUSEN, *April* 27.

To-day post horses were ordered for Princess Berthier and her suite, but this afternoon they have been countermanded, because the Princess has been arrested in the kingdom of Wirtemburg.

A Bulletin from Milan of the 19th, states that in the action of the 14th, near Forli between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies, the latter were totally defeated, with the loss of 3000 killed and 4000 prisoners; Murat's camp equipage was taken. The Neapolitans retired towards Ancona, where it should seem that Murat thinks to rally his army and venture a new battle. Should he lose he would have no other resource than, if possible to embark, as the mountaineers of Arezzo, who have been ill treated by his troops, are all in arms to intercept his retreat. Murat is said to have twice asked an armistice, and to have promised, as soon as peace should be made with him, to join the Coalition, but all his offers have been rejected.

When general Nugent advanced towards Florence, the Neopolitans in that city desired to capitulate, and wanted to remain for the night in Florence, but this was refused, and they were compelled to march out in the night.

A division of Austrian troops is marching from the Kingdom of Italy to Piedmont after which, it is said General in Chief Baron Frimont, will follow.

VIENNA, *April* 25.

Prince Wrede left this city yesterday. In the affairs of Germany, the only ones now unsettled, great activity prevails, Today there was another sitting of the deputies.—Great progress is expected to be made by the end of the month; we do not, however, hear that any of the lodgings the next month have been given up. The news from Italy is very good; the Neapolitans retreat without stopping.

By the Paris papers of Friday last, which are received, we find that the Emperor still continued in that capital, and that all was tranquil in France. The same quiet seems to prevail on the frontiers, though the war cloud darkens deeper and deeper along the extended line of threatened operations. By the return of Marshal Suchet to Paris, which we see noticed, it may be presumed that the entrance of France by the Alsace side, which that General went to inspect, and which is the most vulnerable point of the French frontiers, is considered in a state of security; and it is certainly so, if the Swiss have resolved, as we are told they have, to preserve their neutrality.

The work of fortification, however, continues to go on with great activity in the interior of France, particularly on the heights around Paris, where there are to be works sufficient to contain 80,000 soldiers, as a garrison.

It is said some vessels bound to India go first to England, and sell their specie, which is 30 per cent. advance, and take goverment bills. This does not look much like a prohibition of trade to the East Indies.

BOSTON, *June* 20.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

We were yesterday favoured with a Cadiz paper, containing the following Manifesto:

[*Translated for the Boston Palladium.*]

Of the justice, importance and necessity that the King our Lord finds to oppose the aggression of the usurper Bonaparte, procure the repose of Europe, and protect the rights of humanity and religion, in alliance and union with the Sovereigns who signed at Vienna the declaration of the 13th March of the present year.

BY THE KING.

One of the best Kings that France has had, Louis the 16th, was the victim that the cabal of cruel regicides sacraficed to their ambition, to the astonishment and terror of the world, and to the greatest affliction of France, who saw the series of Sovereigns of the Bourbon dynasty cut off; of those Sovereigns that history presents to us with the surnames of pious, just, much beloved, and fathers of their people; of these Sovereigns who know the responsibility of their situations, and were conspicuous for attention and love to their people: of these sovereigns, in short, who placing their glory in the felicity of their states, raised their kingdom from the grade of a power of the second order to the distinguished rank of dominant in Europe. The stroke of a fatal execution cut the thread of the life of Louis the 16th; his royal virtues forsaking France, sought an assylum in the heart of Louis 18th; and this unhappy kingdom, was from that instant the bloody theatre of anarchy and factions.—These, though varied in different forms, all agreed in the system of sacrificing the public prosperity to their own preservation: and succeeding each other brought forth the tyranny of Bonaparte, and concentrated in his hands, the arbitrary power exercised until then by many.

By means of seduction, fraud and force this offspring of parties was proclaimed Emperor by the French people; and being favored by the fortune of war, he obtained the acknowledgment of Sovereign by the different states of Europe, who had neither the power to alter the eternal principles of justice, and less the duty of maintaining them to the extreme of hazarding the independence and preservation of their subjects, the first objects of their governments. Spain taught them all the art to put an end to the disturber of the world; and by her example, after stifling private rivalships, the powers succeeded to reunite themselves against the common enemy, and formed the most just alliance, to restore to France her legitimate and desired Sovereign, and banish from her throne the sacrilegious intruder. He, fertile in arts, no ways scrupulous in the choice of means, and accustomed to characterise as treaties, agreements made with fraud and violence, he pretended to dispel the storm by negociating with me at Valencay, and the fruit of his artifices was the humiliation of seeing them frustrated. Could the perfidious think that it was in his power to deceive twice, or that I could harbour in my heart the idea of purchasing my liberty at the cost of the safety of my people, and at the expence of the tranquility of Europe?

Heaven could not but favor the enterprize of her antient Sovereigns, so much distinguished for morality, religion, and all began to breathe with freedom when they saw their rights recognized in the treaty of Paris. What are the titles on which Bonaparte founds his right to the crown of France, and his pretension to recover it, supported by the demoralized part of the nation, but mourned with the tears and sorrow of the most sound portion, who sigh to live under the auspices of the just and clement Louis the 18th?

As soon as by the efforts of the faithful and brave of Spain, in union with the other powers, the chains that confined me at Valencay were broken, I came out of that residence to place myself in the midst of subjects as a father in the bosom of his family. To the satisfaction, Spaniards, of seeing myself among you, was united the firm purpose and sweet hope of repairing, by a long peace, the havoc of the most desolating and bloody war. Nothing affected me but the difficulty of undertaking. War has depopulated the provinces, converted into wastes the most fertile lands, obstructed our commerce, enfeebled the arts, corrupted morals, impaired religion, and enervated the laws. How many important and worthy objects to occupy the attention of a Sovereign who was not born for himself, but to labor for the happiness of the people that Divine Providence had committed to his care and vigilance! In what a short time the work of many centuries is destroyed, and how many difficulties does its repair offer! I expected to conquer them all by perseverance, by permanent peace, and by the exertions of a paternal government procured by Providence; but this, in its high and inscrutable designs, has permitted Bonaparte to return and disturb Europe, and declare himself her enemy, violating the conditions of the treaty of Paris. Thus the war prepared by him, will justify the conduct of cabinets and exempt their alliances from all responsibility.

The good and advantage of France and of the general tranquility were the object of the transactions of the Allies; for this purpose they restored the despoiled dynasty to its throne, placed on it the just, the desired by his people, the conciliating and pacific Louis the 18th, and delivered the world from a conqueror, who, knowing no other glory than that of war, ruined France in order to carry desolation to the nations that he wished to subdue.

The war which the aggression of Bonaparte has provoked, is not only justified by the obligation that every Sovereign is under to support his guarantees and confederation, but also by the sacred duties that the institutions of Sovereigns imposes upon them.

War is a pernicious evil; no government ought to undertake it but to redeem the people from calamities greater than those of war itself. This is the case, Spaniards, in which we are. Bonaparte, after his aggression against France and her legitimate Sovereign, and having violated the treaty that he acceded to, maintains that he has injured no person, that he has recovered his legitimate rights, that the Sovereigns cannot call them in question, and that he wishes to live at peace with all. It is not peace that the invader wishes, he only wishes to see himself freed from foreign inquietudes, in order to employ the armed part of the French nation against the greater and more sound but disarmed portion of it. To ward off all kinds of attack, he wishes the powers to believe that he is going to labor for the peace and prosperity of Europe; as if she could have forgotten that since he took the reigns of government terrible wars have been constantly renewed and the springs of public prosperity have been exhausted in all the countries submitted to his influence; or as if Europe could fall into the absurdity of imagining that Bonaparte is capable of divesting himself of his invariably observed maxims.

Spain does not want to learn lessons of any one, she has them sufficiently instructive in her fatal errors. She has been afflicted by Bonaparte with two kinds of war: he waged it until the year 1808 against her dignity, her treasures, her fleets and armies, rendering them subservient to his designs, this was called by this exterminating ally, Amity. And in order that no person should rely on his pledges of gratitude, he practised the same year at Bayonne the machinations well known to the public; afterwards to the end of supporting the most attrocious deed of perfidy and violence, he spread desolation and havoc over the provinces of this nation and treated her as a freehold, which an owner may dispose in favor of whom he pleases, subject to the condition of his will. Bonaparte has not belied himself: he signalizes his new era by sacrificing to his vanity the lawful and idolized Sovereign of France, and the liberty of that nation, putting himself at the head of a faction interested in continuing the miseries of humanity. Bonaparte, from the capital of France tells all the nations, do not believe me, you have treated in former pacifications for your most precious interests, and your most sacred obligations to procure the tranquility of our people; but you have been disappointed. Bonaparte from the seat of the French throne, tells the Sovereigns, you acknowledged formerly my usurped rights against your own convictions, and permitted me to sit among you, and the result was no other than to feel my vanity and ambition. Bonaparte, in fine, says to the world, all these courtesies have been despised by a faithless and lawless man, who finds no medium between his extermination and the wretchedness of the human race.

In such circumstances no one can hesitate in forming his resolution: All Europe has taken the most safe, advantageous and honorable course. Distrusts among the powers have disappeared, their interest are already associated by the common danger. Prussia will not be the passive spectatress of the reverses of A[illegible] Austria will not view with indi[illegible] the fate of Prussia. Russia w[illegible]rmit that the southern part of Europe should be distributed in hereditame[illegible] nourish crowned slaves. England will persist that the rash Bonaparte shall not again appear on the stage of Sovereigns, who dared to give laws to the seas, when all the ships of France were chained in her ports; and finally, the Sovereigns, well persuaded, that generosity is not a corrective for minds of a certain temper, will not lend an ear but to the dictates of justice and the the public safety, which are the supreme law of governments.

This is, Spaniards, a war ordained by the law: It is innocent and perfectly just because it is calculated for the good of the people, and security of Sovereigns called by Providence and by the fundamental laws to govern them. It is also prudent, because the means taken and continued to be taken by the Combined Powers in order to re-conquer the peace of Europe, are conformable to the gravity and importance of the enterprize; and above all is necessary because nations like individuals, cannot neglect the law of preservation or self-defence against the disturber of the tranquility of the world.

The necessity of war does not arise from this principle alone; you have another motive more imperious, Spaniards, for combatting the author who formed the impious plan of ruining the work of the Messiah, and of destroying in 3 or 4 years what he called, in his instructions to Cervelion, the edifice of deceit and prejudices. It is Bonaparte, who, not content to be the source of calamities, wishes that they should be borne without christian support, without consolation, without hope of a better fate, in short without the aid of the tender, kind & compassionate Catholic Religion. Such dogmas as condemn the right of force, the only one that Napoleon acknowledges, are not pleasing to him: dogmas which inculcate justice and equity, cannot suit the usurper of thrones, cannot be fitting to him in short who maintains that the names of just, equitable and virtuous belong exclusively to conquerers.

Justice, Spaniards, prudence, the law of self-defence, and religion ordain this war, to redeem France and her throne from the yoke of oppression under which they groan, and to conquer the tranquility and repose of the world. The counsels of ambition have not had the least influence in so upright a decision.—— France shall not be dismembered in her military posts or provinces.

Her limits shall be sacredly respected; and in order that the auxiliary armies may not set their feet within them, France wants no other impulse than to reflect on the outrage inflicted on her national dignity in making her an object of the sport and mockery of factions; that a nation begins to be a slave as soon as she loses the dynasty established by her fundamental laws; and that to see, with careless indifference, the change of a King, the father of his people, for a monster who feeds on human blood, is the basis of degradation.

I am sensible of the authority that is in me to declare and make war. I am sure that my subjects will repose in the confidence that a King, who founds his felicity on that of his people, cannot undertake a war without the regret of seeing himself under the necessity of defending them. But I have wished to call to my assistance the force of conviction, in order to merit the reputation of Just, in the opinion of nations, to strengthen the valor of my troops, stimulate the generosity of the wealthy, support the resignation of all in the privations of this calamity, and in order that the war being sanctified, all may hope for the assistance of the Disposer of Victories.

In my Royal Palace of Madrid, the 2d of May, 1815.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Countersigned, PEDRO CEVALLOS.

We have been requested to publish from the London Traveller of April 6, the observations of the Rev. Mr. Eustace, (author of the classical tour in Italy) on the present state of society and manners in France. The principal object of this writer seems to be to shew, that the manners of the people of France, particularly of the Parisians, have in a great measure degenerated from that sprightliness and good humor for which they were once so remarkable, into a state of gloom and ferocity. This he attributes principally to the course of Bonaparte's administration; the effects of which have been more ably pourtrayed by the pen of the eloquent Chateaubriand, many of whose essays on this subject have been already published in this paper. The following are the concluding paragraphs of his remarks:

"After this statement of the numbers, the influence, and the principles of the French army, you will not be surprised to hear that the national character is considerably impaired, that the levity and the frivolity, and I add, with regret, the good nature of the nation have given way to a clouded aspect, rough manners, and a ferocious demeanor.

"The youth, accustomed to the guilt and the bustle of warfare, seem impatient under the weight of reflection, and harrassed with the dead calm of peace. They want a greater stimulus to rouse their feelings, and they sicken at the insipidity and the tameness of plays, visits, and conversation. The life of a citizen has no charms for them, and I am convinced that the French army would rush to war with delight, merely to shake off the intolerable load of still life; the *ennui* and *desoeuvrement* that devour them."—*Bos. D. A.*

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

Free Trade & Sailor's Rights.

What was the ostensible object of the late war, from which we have been happily, tho' very disgracefully, relieved? The establishment of "*Free Trade and Sailor's Rights*." Have they been secured? No. Is there an article in the Treaty of Peace, making them the subject of future negotiation? No. Are they *mentioned* in the treaty? No. What has become of them? Abandoned, and with them according to Mr. Madison's and Mr. Monroe's express declarations (as will appear by a reference to the instructions given to our commissioners) our national dignity and independence.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTRUCTIONS.

"A submission to it (the practice of impressment) by the U. States, would be the *abandonment in favor of G. Britain of all claim to central rights, and of other rights on the ocean.*

"Upon the whole subject I have to observe, that your first duty will be to conclude a peace with G. Britain, and that you are authorised to do it, in case you obtain a *satisfactory stipulation against impressment*, one which shall secure, under our flag, protection to the crew.

"If this encroachment of G. Britain is not provided against, THE UNITED STATES HAVE APPEALED TO ARMS IN VAIN. If your efforts to accomplish it should fail, all *further* negociations will cease, and *you will return* home without delay.

"On impressment as to the right of the U. S. to be exempted from it, I have nothing new to add. The sentiments of the President have undergone no change on that important subject. This degrading practice must cease; our flag must protect the crew, or the U. S. cannot consider themselves an independent nation."

Has G. Britain relinquished the practice of impressment? No. The following article copied from one late Philadelphia papers, shews she has not.

"*Latest from Gibraltar.*—Four American seamen have been recently impressed into the British service at Gibraltar, and would probably be detained, there being no consul at that port to reclaim them."

What then, it may be asked, have we gained by the late war? Truly might we say, "we have gained a loss." An immense national debt—thousands of valuable lives sacrificed—thousands of our citizens reduced from affluence to want—a treasury almost bankrupt, and the nation loaded with odious and oppressive taxes. What have we gained by the treaty? Peace indeed, "at all times a blessing"—but much we fear that in escaping from the agitation of the tempest, we have run against a rock. We have a treaty, a fruitful source of future dissention—a "treaty that buries in the silence of the grave every principle for which we contended."

Democracy! these are thy bitter fruits. What incalculable evils hast thou brought upon our country

TREASURY NOTES.

We are informed by a notice of the Secretary of the Treasury, that "Arrangements are making to discharge the whole of the arrearages of the Treasury note debt, where the same become due and payable, as soon as a competent supply of current money can be obtained at the seat of the several loan offices."

That "arrangements are also making to furnish a competent issue of treasury notes, to assist in the re-establishment of a circulating medium, throughout the U. States: but it has been ascertained that an issue of treasury notes, not bearing interest, and fundable at 7 per cent. can not at this time, be employed for that purpose."

The secretary proceeds to give notice, therefore,

That funds have been assigned for the payment of all treasury notes and the interest thereon, due at the loan office in Philadelphia, prior to the 1st of August next, on which day they will be paid if presented by the holders, after which date they will cease to bear interest; those due at the loan office in Baltimore, or at the treasury in Washington City, will be paid at any period subsequent to the date of the notice, and interest to cease after the 1st of July: those due at Savannah to be paid on the 1st of Sept. That as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at Boston and New York to discharge the notes due there, subscriptions in those notes and interest will be received to the 12 million loan at $95 for 100 of 6 per cent. stock—funds on Philadelphia or Baltimore given for their amount, or they can be exchanged for new treasury notes fundable at 7 per cent.

"And finally, notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be issued, forbidding the Collectors of Duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of internal duties and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not, on demand, pay its own notes in gold and sil-

…e, and at the same time, refuses to re-…ive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the …asury notes emitted upon the faith and …curity of the U. S. in deposits, or in …yments to, or from the bank, in the …me manner, and with the like effect, …cash or its own bank notes."

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THIRTEENTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Scull,—I have seen in your pa… of the 1st inst. from the "Boston Ga…tte," a piece headed "a second Arm…ong," &c. It is an *insolent* comment …on the address "to the disbanded offi…rs of the army." It is probably the …ork of one of the worthies of the thir…enth congress, who wishes to suppress …he rising groans of those unfortunate …victims of its follies and crimes. The …ther of that paragraph compares the …ddress, with the letter of Gen. Arm…rong to the officers of the revolutionary …rmy at the close of the war, and sup…oses he finds in the former the "stile …nd manner," and "insurgent princi…les" of the latter. The *stile* and *man…er* are, indeed, alike, but the *matter*, …s much unlike, as the congress of …783 is unlike that of 1783. And …ere is just as much difference between …hose congresses, as there is between …he men and fools; or, patriots and …ories. The congress of 1783 consum…ated the independence of the country, …nd did all that could then properly be …one, for the officers of that illustrious …ody. The thirteenth congress hung it…elf like a millstone around the neck of …he nation, and was sinking it fast into …ubjection to the enemy, by with-holding …upplies of men and money. The late …ar interposed and worked out its po…itive salvation by the severest and blood…iest trials and sufferings, and many of its …most virtuous and heroic members are …now rewarded by the thirteenth congress …with DISGRACE and POVERTY!—and the …very mention of an intention to petition the …present congress for some relief of …their wretchedness is denounced as a de…monstrement of "insurgent principles!" …The constitution recognizes the right of …petitioning for the redress of grievan…ces—and who is it that dare denounce …the exercise of that right? Will the pe…ople consider him as a *friend* or *traitor* to …their interests? Who can it be but one …of the thirteenth congress, or one of its …co-labourers in the work of recoloni…zation? What is then in the nature or …character of the thirteenth congress, that …gives the name of *insurgency* to the …cause of a complaint, by one of the …millions under the operation of one of …the most deleterious of all its baneful …acts.

I approve the address, and object …to it for the following reasons.—1st. It would …be contrary to the dignity and merits …of the disbanded officers. They should …rise in the character of suppliants …from a mean or set of men: they should …look to Providence and themselves …for redress and support. The *patient* …sufferings of the disbanded officers who …have gone into every congressional dis…trict in the union, will be infinitely more …eloquent and persuasive, and do more …to arrest the fourteenth congress in …their career, than the petition of a Har…tford or any other convention, if that …convention should be composed of different …views and feelings from the thirteenth: …for it is not, they might as well peti…tion the bricks or stones of the walls that …surround its unhallowed deliberati…ons. Because it has made an im…proper exception in favour of the exe…cutive. The legislature has only *beg…ged* the question—the executive has *disgraced* …himself by its mode of selection and orga…nization. But who is there amongst …us that is not more afflicted by his …misfortune than his *poverty*. If there be …one, he is well worthy of both disgrace …and poverty.

I am now on the subject, allow me, …through the Edition, a word or two in rela…tion to the duties of the thirteenth con…gress and that of 1783, to the late, and …present army. Moral obligations …and rules of gratitude are equally …binding upon *individuals* and *generati…ons*. Upon the civil and military …officers of the same generation in the …same community. It follows then, that …in the age of the revolution at…tended independence and happiness …to the present age, those of the present …age are bound by all those rules and ob…ligations to provide for the support and …comfort of those of the age of the revo…lution, who are now in misery and want. …That the officers of the late army, …who re-established and sustained …the undefined independence of the country, …at least be *shielded* from *disgrace* …and the extremes of poverty, by those for …whom they have fought and conquered, …and received wounds and disabilities …which render them unable to assist and …support themselves.

A CITIZEN.

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CHILLICOTHE, *June* 29.

It is said that an Indian Treaty will …shortly be holden with the north western …tribes at Fort Wayne, under the direc…tion of Gen. Harrison, brig. gen. D. …Cass, and John Graham, Esq. com…missioners appointed for that purpose. …The principal points which will undergo …discussion at this meeting have not come …to our knowledge; but it is probable the …object of convening the Indians …will be to explain to them the na…ture of the late treaty of Ghent; to re…new with our several treaties of am…ity made, and thereby con…firm the friendship which the U. …States towards them, and their in…disposition for hostility; and from the circumstances under which the surveyors returned from the Michigan territory, lately, it is highly probable that the subject of laying out a road to Detroit, and likewise one from Sandusky to the *Fire Lands*, as contemplated by a former treaty, will form another point of discussion; since it appears, the Indians interested in the country through which these roads pass, wholly disclaim any privacy in the cession, and absolutely deny the authority of the chiefs who executed the same.

The time is not yet appointed, and we understand the commissioners are at liberty to select the place, tho' fort Wayne has been mentioned. We will not hazard any speculations on the subject, but it is time the U. S. should have some express and unequivocal treaty with these people, and that they rigidly enforce and maintain their rights against such treacherous neighbors.

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BUFFALO, *June* 20.

The riflemen, have left their station at Conjocketa, and passed up the lake to Detroit.

The 4th Inf. has left Wms. Ville, and proceeded for Sackett's Harbor, via fort Niagara.

The 16th are also ordered to Sackett's Harbor, and will leave this place in a few days.

The British troops have principally left the upper province: the 37th and some Glengarians remain.

THE Members of the CHEMICAL & PHYSIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, will meet at their Hall, ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, at half past 7 o'clock.

H. DENNY, *Secretary.*

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1815.

JONES, *Sign Painter.*

CONTINUES his busines at his former Stand, on Front Street, next door to KERR'S *Kentucky and Ohio Hotel.*

A HOTEL

IS opened directly opposite the Theatre, where the best Wines, Liquors, Cordials, &c. are kept for the accommodation of the Public—likewise, *Confectionaries*, Cakes and Pastry, in general.

An elegant Club Room is reserved for private parties. Pittsburgh, July 5, 1815.

To RENT for one year a large

AND commodious BRIKK BUILDING, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river near the Steam Mill, lately occupied by John W. Hunter, Esq. For terms apply to Major Isaac Craig, John I. Scull, Pittsburgh, or John W. Hunter, Esq. at the two mile run near Lawrenceville.

July 6, 1815.

GILLAND & Co.

Corner of Market and Fourth Streets,

PITTSBURGH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

Those GOODS have been purchased on as good terms—selected with as much care, and will be sold as low as any now in Market.

July 8th, 1815.

For Sale or Rent,

A FRAME HOUSE, situated on Grant's Hill and High Street, near the Tilt Hammer; the House is one and an half stories high, 20 feet by 16, a good cellar well walled; and as the House has been built back on the lot there is sufficient space in front for a spacious building. The Lot is 30 feet in front, and runs back 145 feet; there is near the premises a Pump of excellent water. For further particulars enquire of JOHN HANCOCK, near the Episcopal Church, or of the subscriber in the Public Square, opposite the Market House.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1814.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

The Subscribers having entered into Partnership under the Firm of

Mowry and Biddle,

HAVE the pleasure of informing their friends and the public, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening in the house of Mr. Boyle Irwin in the Diamond, corner of Diamond Alley, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail, on terms the most possibly advantageous to purchasers. Having formed connections in Philadelphia for the purpose of receiving an early and regular supply of Goods of all kinds as they arrive from Europe and elsewhere, they hope always to have it in their power of supplying Merchants in the country and others, with a general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, on terms the most reasonable.

STORAGE & COMMISSION.

Having rented the LARGE WAREHOUSE attached to the establishment, they will attend to RECEIVING, STORING & FORWARDING OF GOODS, and the transacting of all kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS as customary to be done in this country, and on the terms usual in this place.

PHILIP MOWRY.
JAMES W. BIDDLE.

Pittsburgh, July 5, 1815. 3w

To Journeymen Carpenters.

WANTED Immediately, SIX or EIGHT GOOD JOURNEYMEN CARPENTERS, to whom generous wages will be given, and paid off weekly. Apply to HENRY HOLDSHIP, *House Carpenter*, Pittsburgh.

June 16, 1815.

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN to attend to a PORTER CELLAR, the settlement of Accounts, and collection of Debts. If well recommended, he will hear of an advantageous situation, by applying at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

June 27, 1815.

EDWARD JONES,

Opposite Doctor Dawson's, in Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS just received, in addition to his late arrivals, a large and general assortment of elegant

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for cash, or good acceptances in town. They consist principally of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Furniture, and low priced Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Cotton Shirting, Long Cloths,
Hamburgh, Cambric Muslins, Jaconet, Fancy, Mull Mull and Leno Muslins,
Merino, Damask, Serge, Silk and Cotton, Imitation, Cambric Muslin and Chintz Shawls,
Cravats, White, Coloured Borders, Crossbared, &c.
Russia Diaper, Nankeens Yellow and Blue,
Canton and other Crapes, of all colours,
Men's and Women's Hose, Silk, Cotton and Worsted,
Cotton and Worsted Socks,
Sewing Silks, Ribbands, Sattin and Mantua,
Cloths, Black, Blue, Mixed, Brown, and other colours,
Cassimers and Satinetts of all kinds,
Bandanos, Black Silk, Fancy Silk, Pocket, Linen, Cotton, Madras & Romal Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Stripe, Plaid and other Cottons,
Checks, Ticking and Ginghams,
Thread, Cotton and Silk Laces,
Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Men's and Women's Silk, Cotton, Kid and Beaver Gloves,
Fancy Trimmings for Dresses,
Silks, Sensnaws, Mantua and Levantine,
Chenille, Boot and other Silk Cords,
Worsted, Due and Silk Bindings,
Dimities, Seersuckers and fine Ginghams,
Bennet and Cotton Cords,
Velvets and Jeans,
Figured Robes,
Pins Papered and Pounds,
Millenett, Oil Cloth and Knitting Cottons,
Gilt, Plated, Glass, Pearl and Common Buttons,
Feathered, Ivory and Common Fans,
Marseilles, Royal Ribb and other Waistcoating,
Blue, Black and Olive Florentines,
Beads, Fancy Feathers, Morocco Caps,
Violins, Suspenders, Marseilles Waistcoats,
Ladies Straw Hats, latest fashions,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes of all kinds,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, and a great variety of other articles.

Queensware of all kinds.

HARDWARE.

Shovels and Spades, Straw Knives,
Sweeping and other Brushes,
Carpenters Compasses, Tacks, Needles,
Spectacles, Iron and Tutania Spoons,
Crowley and other Steel,
Grain Creek Whet Stones,
Brass and Iron Candlesticks,
Tortoise Shell, Mock and Horn Combs,
Crosscut, Hand, Tenant, Sash and other Saws,
Glass Paper, Curry Combs,
Locks of all kinds, Hinges and Screws,
Awl Blades, Knives and Forks, Penknives,
Scissors, Files, Coffee Mills, Snuffers, Pencils, and Fishing Hooks,
Boot and Girth Web,
Elegant Tea Trays, Waiter and Bread Baskets,
Pewter Basons and Plates,
Handsome Fowling Pieces,
Wall Paper in sets, best quality, for papering rooms,
Looking Glasses, Glue, Pocket Books, &c &c.

quality.

July 1, 1815. tf

COPPER, &c.

C. RABORG & SON, No. 13 Water Street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, a complete assortment of BRAZIER'S COPPER, consisting of

SHEETS, 60 by 30 } inches.
Do. 26 by 52 }
Do. 26 by 48 }

RAISED AND FLAT BOTTOMS,

from 16 to 48 inches diameter,

Which they offer for Sale on reasonable terms.

Baltimore, June 24, 1815.

FLAX WANTED,

WANTED by the Subscribers, thirty or forty TONS OF GOOD SCUTCHED OR SWINGLED FLAX, for which the highest price will be given in Cash, at the *Western Flax Spinning and Linen Manufactory*, on the Turnpike Road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, one quarter of a mile from the Mansion House of John Woods, Esq.; at *Matthew Stewart's* Nail Manufactory, north end of Market Street, and at *John Reed's*, four mile Ferry, on the Allegheny

STEWART & REED.

July 4, 1815. tf.

Notice is hereby given, that

PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of the Counties of Allegheny and Beaver for Building a BRIDGE over Big Sewickly Creek, at or near the State Road leading from Pittsburgh to Beaver, at the joint expence of both Counties, say 200 feet in length, and 14 feet in width, the height in the channel of the Creek 25 feet, pillars not to exceed 40 feet from centre to centre. The Commissioners will meet at the house of JOHN WAY, Esq. in Ohio Township, on TUESDAY the 11th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of entering into Contract for the same.

JOHN IRWIN, } *Commissioners of*
ROBERT MAGEE, } *Allegheny County.*
JOHN SHARP, } *Commissioners*
JOHN MARTIN, } *of*
JAMES DENNIS, } *Beaver County.*

June 22, 1815.

Notice is hereby given, that

the Commissioners of Allegheny County will receive PROPOSALS for Building a BRIDGE over Lowry's Run, at or near where the Road from Pittsburgh to Beaver crosses said Run, the length of the Bridge to be 40 feet, the height in the Channel of the Run 20 feet, and breadth 14 feet. The Commissioners will attend at their Office on Thursday the 13th day of July next, for the purpose of entering into Contract for Building the same.

JOHN IRWIN, } *Commissioners of*
ROBERT MAGEE, } *Allegheny County.*

Commissioners Office, Pittsburgh, June 26, 1815.

200 barrels fresh Flour,

150 ditto Whiskey,
5000lbs. Kentucky Bacon,
FOR SALE, BY

BOSLER & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1815.

JAMES CROSSAN,

West side of Wood Street, next door to Mr. James Morrison's, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh, has just received, and is now opening in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of the latest Importations, consisting of DRY GOODS, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, AND GROCERIES.

Dry Goods.

SUPERFINE blue, black, bottle green, claret, and drab cloths
Imperial and Bedford elastic cord
Stockinett and Berlin cords
Superfine blue, black, mixt and drab cassimers
Rose & duffield blankets
Baizes, flannels and carpeting
Black, brown & green bombazett
Superfine dressed and undressed common and plaid calicoes
Super and superfine 6-4 and 4-4 plain and coloured cambrick muslin
Jaconet, plain, figured, mull, book, leno, spider-nett and lappet muslins
Colraine, domestick, India and British shirtings
9-8 and 4-4 Irish linen
6-4 and 3-4 dimities
Long and short nankeens
Ladies white, black, and slate coloured silk and cotton hose
Ladies white, black, brown, silk and leather gloves
Black, queens-gray & changeable silks
Levantine silks
6-4 and 7-4 damask, serge and levantine shawls
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 cotton shawls
White, buff, figured, marseilles, and toilinett vesting
Super silk velvet and florentine
Real and mock Madras handkerchiefs
Black fringed do.
Red, brown, blue bandano and flag do.
Light and dark pocket handkerchiefs
Laces and edgings
Pink, buff, blue and plaid ginghams
Men's half and long hose
Black and blue assorted sewing silk
Looking glasses, gilt & mahogany frames

Queensware.

Large and small cups and saucers
Small, middle sized and large edged plates
China and Liverpool cups and saucers
Large dishes, &c.

Groceries.

Best green coffee in barrels
Hyson and Young hyson tea
Sugar
Chocolate
Pepper, alspice and mustard
Cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs
Copperas and allum
Indigo and madder
Rosin soap, &c.

Hardware.

Spades and shovels
Real buck and sham handled knives and forks
Ivory and bone do.
Desert knives & forks assorted
Penknives
Scissors
American and German coffee mills
Curry combs
Hinges and screws
Commode handles
Locks and latches
Brass andirons
Brass and iron candlesticks
Elegant tea trays, waiters and baskets

Ferree's Powder.

C. & J. Ferree's Powder—also, Joshua Ferree's best Rifle Powder, wholesale and retail. Country Merchants can be supplied at the shortest notice. *July* 4, 1815. tf

N. B. All those indebted for a longer period than six months, and who do not accounts put into the hands of proper officers for collection on the 25th instant.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM M'CULLOUGH, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those having any demands, to present their accounts for settlement to

JANE M'CULLOUGH, *Executrix.*

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1815.

JUST RECEIVED,

64 Kegs Kentucky Tobacco,

OF A

SUPERIOR QUALITY,

And For Sale by

ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1815, 3wq

CAVENDISH TOBACCO.

James River Prime Cavendish

TOBACCO,

JUST received, from Richmond, Virginia, and for sale by the keg, by

BOSLER & Co.

June 24, 1815. 3wq

Coal Pit For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL sell on moderate terms 28 1-2 acres of LAND, containing COAL of an excellent quality, situate near the Turnpike road about two miles from Pittsburgh, and about half a mile from the village of Lawrenceville, where the United States are erecting very extensive works, and where great quantities of Coal will be consumed. There is a good Pit open on this Land, and in complete repair, the road from the Turnpike to the Pit is excellent.

For particulars apply to

WILLIAM B. FOSTER

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1815.

MERINO WOOL.

THE subscribers have just received a consignment of WOOL which they offer on liberal terms for approved notes, viz:

100 lbs. Full Blood, } *Washed on the back.*
200 lbs. 3-4th do. }
400 do. half do. }
300 lbs Full Blood, } *Not washed.*
600 do 3-4th do }
500 do half do }

ALSO,

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, 1st quality.
Do. LOAF
Coffee best green
Young Hyson } Teas.
Hyson Skin }
Souchong }
Tobacco
BRANDY.
Jamaica Rum 4th prf.
Gin
Whiskey
Salt 1st quality
Shad (this season's)
Bacon

Together with an excellent assortment of

Ironmongery. Liquors and Groceries.

M'CLEAN & DOANE.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1815.

Manufactured TOBACCO,

OF A

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Just received and FOR SALE, by

ORMSBY & DOANE.

JULY 8, 1815.

Citizens of Pittsburgh,

AND

Customers of the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

THE proprietors of the Pittsburgh Steam Mill, inform the public that they have on hand a good supply of Wheat and a large quantity of Corn, and therefore expect to furnish during the season, on reasonable terms, FRESH FLOUR, and boulted CORN MEAL, of a superior quality.

WHEAT, RYE and CORN, purchased and the highest prices given.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1815.

Mathew B. Lowrie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh with his family, and will resume the charge of the SCHOOL in Third Street, (which has been successfully conducted for five years by Mr. R. Christy) on the first day of July next, and he hopes, by a strict attention to duty, to merit a renewal of former favors. June 26, 1815.

Benjamin Darlington,

WISHES to inform the public in general, that he has taken that large three story brick Warehouse of N. Cunningham, in Third Street, between Market and Wood Streets, two doors from Market Street; where he has on hand and intends keeping, a general supply of

HARDWARE.

—On hand now—

Hand Screws
Knives and Forks
Pen and double bladed Knives
Pocket Knives
Barlow do.
Thumb Latches
Razors assorted
Large Sheers
Scissors assorted
Curry Combs
Post Coffee Mills
Box do. do.
Iron and Steel blade Squares
Compasses
Locks assorted, viz: Knob, Cupboard, Chest, Till, Desk } Locks
Padlocks assorted
Window Bolts assorted
Round Bolts assorted
Window Pullies
Tutania Table and Tea Spoons
Iron Table and Tea Spoons
Iron Candlesticks
Table Hinges
Iron and Mock Combs assorted
Case Combs assorted
Ivory Combs do.
Looking Glasses
Gun Locks
Handsaw Files
Millsaw do.
Files assorted
Plated and Gilt Coat Buttons
Plated & Gilt Vest do.
Metal Buttons,
Gorum do.
Pearl and Ivory do.
But Hingers & Screws assorted
Saddlery assorted
English Plated Bitts and Stirrups
American do.
Buckles and Slides
Steel Heads & Throats
Inlets and Flatsetts
Roler Buckles assrtd
Tinned 2 barred Stirrups
Best 2 barred Women's Stirrups
Spoon-cheek Snaffles
Pipe-end do.
Saddle Cloths
Cotton and Straining Web
Cut Tacks assorted of all sizes and prices

All which will be sold low for Cash, or approved endorsed nots at 60 and 90 days.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1815. *tf*

JAS. STEVENSON.

MAKES known to the purchasers of WHITE LEAD, that he has increased his manufacture of that article, with a view to meet the widest range of an extending custom.

Having established the manufacture of this article on this side the mountains, some time since, extensively and in the highest perfection, and having done so at much expence; he will by every means sanctioned by equity and truth, maintain a claim to the custom of western purchasers. The SUPERIOR quality of the article manufactured, and his ability to vend at the lowest prices, arising from his full knowledge of the art of making it of the best kind, and with the greatest practical economy; will he hopes enable him to appear in market, with some advantage to his customers, over any establishment founded in partial knowledge. The importance to Pittsburgh of possessing manufactories, enabled on the close of war to withstand not only interior but foreign competition is too evident to be disregarded.

Purchasers of WHITE LEAD will therefore from the present date, until some occurrence may materially affect the GENERAL market be supplied with Lead WARRANTED PURE, and at least equal to any in the United States at the following prices:

WHITE LEAD, dry, at Fifteen Dollars per 100 pounds.

WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil at $4 25, per keg of 28 pounds—each keg branded "STEVENSON—PITTSBURGH."

All orders addressed to him will be strictly attended to.

For the satisfaction of distant persons who may not have seen the lead, the following testimony is subjoined. Neither the integrity nor judgement of the persons can be doubted.

WE CERTIFY, that we are fully acquainted with the quality of the White Lead manufactured by J. S. Stevenson, and can state with truth that it possesses every quality to recommend it, being PURE, WHITE, smooth and free from grit, spreading and covering to advantage, and standing the weather as well as any lead we have ever used. The quality is never doubtful. The reputation of the Manufactory is unequivocal, and we give its product the TESTIMONY of a PREFERENCE in our business.

ARCHIBALD SHAW,
WM. CLARKE,
J. W. BENNE,
DAVID GLENN,
THOMAS ALGEO,
} *Master Painters*

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1815.

DAVID A. NORTHROP,

Merchant Taylor,

Corner of Market and Water Streets,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS. CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c.

WHICH he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in the place. He also continues to carry on the TAYLORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, where GARMENTS of every description will be made on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.—He flatters himself from his knowledge of the business and the strict attention to it, to give generals satisfaction.

For the accommodation of gentlemen who are travelling and others, he keeps ready made CLOTHING, suitable for the present and approaching season, of all descriptions; which he will sell on moderate terms.

Pittsburgh, April 8, 1815—tfq

A CERTAIN CURE

FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

POLYANDRIA,

OR,

The essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree.

A MEDICINE, universally esteemed among the East-Indians, as a safe and certain cure for the Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Epilepsey, &c. restoring vigor after laxations and sprains, giving relief in pains of the head and neck, tooth ache, &c. and since it has been introduced into England (which is of very late date) has been highly recommended, by some of the most eminent physicians in London, as the best and most effectual remedy for the Gout as well as the Rheumatism, by dissolving the *coagulated lymph*, of which these diseases are formed. In wounded tendons it is of the greatest use by preventing the juice which oozes out of them from fixing. Bruises and sprains it infallibly cures, for it keeps the extravasated lymph and blood perfectly dissolved, and prevents them fixing in the interstices of the vessels till nature either takes them up by the refluent blood, or expels them through the pores of the skin.

Long contracted sprains are removed by it, and it is of the utmost service for the cramp and numbness, stiffness, or weakness of the joints. It is a most efficacious remedy for burns and scalds, extracting the fire very soon, and if used immediately, will entirely prevent them from blistering. It is excellent for a fresh cut. It is of infinite use for the sting of wasps, &c. bite of rattlesnakes, gnats, and other venemous animals and other insects.

The above valuable Medicine, has been but lately introduced into Europe and America in consequence of the Tree from which it is produced, yielding its essential Oil, but in small quantities, and this chiefly monopolized by the government, owing to the great virtue it was found to possess, in the cure of Rheumatisms, &c. the proprietor has divided the original packages, and put it up in smaller bottles made for the purpose. with directions round each bottle, signed in his own hand writing; and in order to demonstrate its vast importance, has thought proper to submit for public inspection, the following out of the numerous cures, which by this valuable Medicine, has been performed since its general use in this country.

Letter from Mr. James Woodman, *near Norfolk, to* Mr. C. Mullin

July 23, 1813.

Dear Sir—My son has been more than eight years afflicted with a Rheumatic complaint.—The excessive pain he constantly endured, reduced him to a mere skeleton: and from extreme weakness occasoned even the joints of his legs to turn out of their sockets. A very eminent physician at Norwich, whom I consulted, informed me nothing could be done for him, and the faculty in general considered him beyond the reach of Medicine. He remained in this desperate situation, till the 19th October last, when I was advised to try your "*Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree.*" Accordingly, by persevering in the use of it, his joints are returned to their proper places, and he is now able to walk 10 miles with the greatest ease. Upwards of fifty respectable persons in this town, have been at my house to see my son, all who knew him, thought it impossible he ever could recover. I am, dear sir, your greatly obliged friend,

JAMES WOODMAN.

Broomsgrove, January 4, 1814.

SIR—I have been violently afflicted with a Rheumatism myself, or give the least assistance to my family. I have only used one bottle of the *Essential Oil of the Cajiput Tree*, and by it I am perfectly restored. Yours, &c.

E. HOUGHTON.

December 20, 1813.

Sir—A severe stroke of the palsy, 6 months ago, deprived me of my speech and the use of one side. In this desperate situation, the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree*, was strongly recommended and I thank God, as successfully applied. By perseverance in its use a short time, I was completely restored and continue to enjoy the perfect use of my faculties, although near 80 years of age. Yours, &c. W. FRANCIS,

No. 14, *Arabella Row, Pimlico.*

☞ Mr. Francis has held a public situation at the Guildhall of the city of Westminster, many years, and is well known to the generality of the respectable inhabitants.

Witherslatch, near Kental, Jan. 13, 1814.

Sir—I beg leave to inform you I have been several months past afflicted with such violent pains in my hips, thighs and legs, and swellings of my joints, that I could not rest day or night; nothing that was applied gave me any relief, till a neighbour informed me of the *Oil of the Cajiput Tree*, having performed many surprising cures, sent for a bottle to Mr. Mullin, which gave wonderful relief, and by repeating the same two or three times, I am perfectly cured, and am as well as ever I was in my life.

This I have publicly given under my hand, for the good of all sufferers in like circumstances.

R. WILSON.

The above valuable Medicine *is Sold* only *by*

Bosler & Co.

Front, between Market and Wood Streets, and only Agents for the Proprietors in Pittsburgh.

May 2, 1815.

TO BE RENTED,

A large commodious and elegant three story

Brick Warehouse,

adjoining Messrs. G. & C. Anshutz, and now in the possession of Brown & Porter.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, February 15, 1815. tf

SPEAKMAN & SAY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DRUGGISTS,

HAVING established a *Drug and Chemical Warehouse* in Pittsburgh, and taken Samuel Pettigrew into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

In Market Street, third door from Front Street, Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences, only.

☞ *They now offer for Sale, an assortment of* Drugs, patent medicines, paints, &c. *for Cash, Produce, or at the usual Credit.*

May 30, 1813. tf.

Messrs. Bosler & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

From Lee's Patent and Family Medicine Store, *New-York, a fresh supply of the following*

Genuine Medicines.

A Sovereign Remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most Disorders of the Breast and Lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this Medicine through the United States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalelled excellence.

"To H. LEE.

"Being desirous to make public, for the good of others, the excellent qualities of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast, received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breath being difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed, with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, constant pain in my breast, a cough, a great loss of flesh and strength, and you may conceive that my symptoms indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me, and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give "*Hamilton's Elixir*" a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it to do much good. A bottle was procured, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms returned, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

"GEORGE BRENER, Jr.

"*No.* 21, *Budd Street, Philadelphia.*"

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness and thickness of speech. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints where a cure can scarcely be expected, *this medicine affords immediate relief*, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. To children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Hamilton's Worm Lozenges.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution. It contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels, of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous Disorders	Violent cramps in the stomach and back
Consumptions	Indigestion
Lowness of Spirits	Melancholy
Loss of Appetite	Gout in the Stomach
Impurity of Blood	

HAMILTON'S

GENUINE ESSENCE & EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palsy, Lumbago, Numbness, White Swelling, Chilblains, Bruises and Sprains, and pain in the Face and Neck.

This valuable remedy is prepared both in a fluid state and in pills, and thus excellently adapted for external and internal use.

ITCH CURED BY ONCE USING.

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last 10 years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the ITCH, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the most pleasant pomatum.

HAHN'S

True and Genuine German Corn Plaister.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S

Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes.

HAHN'S

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

INFALLIBLE

AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

A multitude of attested cures performed by the above medicines, may be seen at the place of Sale.

Purchasers are requested to remember that an engraved label with the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the late Richard Lee, Jr. is affixed to each of the genuine Medicines.

SOLD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY

BOSLER & CO.

Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

☞ *Druggists and Country Storekeepers, will be treated with on liberal terms.*

April 22, 1815. tf

NEW STORE.

WAY & BLAINE,

Have just received at their Store in Market Street between Second and Third Streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

which they offer for Sale at the lowest prices.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1815. tf

PITTSBURGH POTTERY.

Trotter & Co.

HAVING established their Manufactory of QUEENSWARE, in Pittsburgh, and now commenced fabricating wares similar to those of the Potteries in Philadelphia, take this opportunity to inform the public, that they are ready to execute such orders for those who may have the goodness to favour them, at their Pottery, corner of Seventh and Grant Streets, or to Anthony Beelen & Co. or Richard Bowen & Co. where specimens of the Ware may be seen.

List of Articles at present Manufacturing.

Wash-hand basons,	Coffee Pots,
Ewers,	Tea Pots,
Chambers,	Coffee Cups,
Dutch Jugs,	Tea Cups,
Bowls,	Chocolates,
Mugs,	Sugar Basons,
Goblets,	Butter Tubs,
Pitchers,	Baking Dishes.

February 8, 1815. tf

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

Sixteen Lots of Ground,

fronting on Smithfield Street, between Front and Second Streets, and Diamond Alley and Fifth Streets. Apply to

JOHN THAW,
DAVID PRIDE.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1815. tf

N. B. A HOUSE at the corner of Smithfield and Front Streets, to Let.

Broad Cloths & Sattinets

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE COCHRAN,

AT his Woollen Manufactory, corner of Diamond Alley and Liberty Street, by the piece or yard, as cheap as they can be had in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

Also, a few Stocking Nette, Worsted Woollen and Cotton Half Hose.

G. C. respectfully solicits the patronage of the public to encourage his Manufactory, and assures those who may wish to purchase, that his Cloth is not inferior according to quality, either in colour and durability, to that imported from Great-Britain.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1815.

GREENSBURGH & PITTSBURGH

TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE President, Managers and Co. have directed the 4th, 5th, 6th Instalments of 10 per cent each on the Capital Stock of the Company, to be paid to the Treasurer in manner following, viz:—The 4th on or before the 6th of July; and the 6th on or before the 5th of August; of which the Stockholders will please to take notice.

WM. FREIDT, Treasurer.

1st April, 1815. 6m

Instalments, if paid within 60 days of the times appointed respectively, will be received as heretofore by Messrs. Luckey, Stewart and Morrow. W. F.

TO FARMERS.

THE following valuable Tracts of Land, situate on Conequenessing and Brush creeks, in North Sewickly township, Beaver county, Penn. are offered for Sale.

No. 190, containing 200 acres. On this Tract there are about 30 acres cleared and the greater part is rich bottom—on the premises are a good framed dwelling house, one story high, with a good garret in which is one large room and a sleeping room—a framed kitchen adjoining of a good size, with a cellar underneath, and a spring house before the door, the water of an excellent quality—the tenant is under obligation to build a barn—a house of worship about 80 rods distant.

No. 178, containing 132 acres or thereabouts. On this tract about 20 acres are cleared, from which no crop has as yet been raised, the greater part bottom—the land of an excellent quality—to this tract is attached the one-third right in a saw-mill and a small quantity of land adjoining.

No. 173, containing 200 acres, is almost entirely bottom land on Brush creek—about 16 acres cleared—this tract is exceedingly rich and fertile, fit for meadow or corn ground.

No. 184. The undivided fourth part of 200 acres, near the Iron works of Doctor Basse—the soil good

Also—Several Lots in the Town of Stoneville.

The three first tracts are situate 9 miles from the town of Beaver, from one-fourth to one mile from the great road from Beaver to Mercer, and about 5 miles from Harmony—there are four grist mills distant from 1 1-2 to 5 miles.

Farmers wishing to purchase *good lands* are invited to view the premises, and for further information to call on the subscriber. The title is indisputable and the terms easy, and to accommodate farmers either tract will be sold separate or the whole together.

JAMES M. RIDDLE, *Land Broker.*

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1815.

To Merchants, Druggists, &c.

WHITE LEAD.

THE subscriber informs his Correspondents and other dealers in WHITE LEAD, that he has made an arrangement, by which he receives from the "*Pittsburgh White Lead Factory*," (J. S. Stevenson) a constant supply of White Lead, both Dry and Ground in Oil, which he will sell on the most liberal terms. The reputation of this Factory is perfectly established, and the Lead shall be warranted equal to any manufactured in the United States. The present price is $ 20 per cwt. and will be always as low, if not lower, than any sold in this place.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr

corner of Wood and Water Streets.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1815.

DOCTOR HANDY'S

WORM

DESTROYING LOZENGES.

A safe and efficacious medicine for destroying and bringing away WORMS.

MAY be used with safety by children of any age, or as common physic by the most delicate constitution, in any climate, without restraint of diet, or the smallest danger from cold. It may be given with advantage after the small-pox or measles; or as a family medicine, in any case where physic is necessary.—The most frequent seat of worms in the human body, is the intestinal tube; but occasionally they have been found in almost every other part of the body.

Some very extraordinary cases of *Worms*, of an unusual form and appearance, being brought away by these Lozenges, have been made public in England, where the rapid sale of the medicine has exceeded any thing of the kind ever known before; and has also proved, to a demonstration, its approved superiority, as an athelminthick, to the numerous puffed-up, useless nostrums, which are daily advertised in the newspapers.

A single dose of this *valuable medicine* has often been known to remove half a pot full of the Teres or Round Worms.

A few doses are generally sufficient to remove the Ascarides, a small white worm, the seat of which is either the stomach or rectum.

Even the *Tape Worm*, at all times the most difficult to destroy, may, by persevering in the frequent use of this medicine, be totally removed in the course of a few weeks.

To select cases, with the names of people who are not known here, and living at a great distance, would be useless, and take up too much of the readers time. We shall therefore only observe, for the benefit of those who are acquainted with the symptoms of worms, that they are known or suspected to exist by a pain in the stomach, attended with a sudden depression of spirits before eating; at other times the belly is hard, painful and distended with wind—costiveness, head ache, and trembling of the limbs, with a sense of something rising in the throat—pale complexion and emaciated body, with weakness and irregular appetite—convulsive, epileptic or falling fits—pains in the back and side, and frequent itching of the nose, and sometimes of the anus. The above and a long train of afflicting diseases may all be occasioned by worms, which are much oftener the cause of death than is commonly believed.

The above Valuable Medicine, *is sold,* ONLY, *by*

J. P. & J. W. Skelton.

At their Wholesale & Retail Drug Store, at the corner of Wood and Third Streets.

PITTSBURGH.

December 13, 1813.

COLUMBIAN STEAM ENGINES.

THE PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public generally that their establishment is now in complete operation and consists of a

STEAM ENGINE FACTORY.

for furnishing Steam Engines on Oliver Evans's construction, which daily experience is proving to be the cheapest and most powerful.

AN AIR FOUNDERY,

on an extensive scale, capable of furnishing castings of the most perfect, but particularly adapted to machinery.

AN ANVIL AND ANCHOR FACTORY,

capable of furnishing anvils and anchors of the largest size.

A BRASS FOUNDERY,

calculated for general castings, but particularly for machinery and large bells, which will be warranted of the first quality.

A BUTT-HINGE FACTORY,

will also shortly be in operation, on a scale sufficiently large to supply any demand. It is also intended to supply small castings annealed.

A PATTERN MAKER'S SHOP, AND A BORING AND TURNERS SHOP.

The lathes are driven by the force of steam; and all orders in the different branches of turning *Iron, Brass, Wood, &c.* will be executed with dispatch.

They also carry on the business of

SCREW MAKING,

and are prepared to furnish Rolling and Slitting Mill, Paper Mill, Fullers, Tobacco and Millstone Screws, &c.

The *Pittsburgh Steam Engine Company* flatter themselves that the nature and extent of their establishment, will enable them to furnish any article in the mechanical line particularly, on as short and as favorable terms as any establishment in the state.

They have on hand a STEAM ENGINE, sufficiently powerful to grind from 20 to 25 bushels of Wheat per hour, in the best manner. Also, a number of Paper Mill, Fullers, and Mill Screws, and Sugar Mill apparatus.

March 1, 1815. tf

FRESH & SEASONABLE GOODS.

CONSISTING of London Black, Navy Blue, Bottle Green and Mix'd Superfine and fine Broad Cloths

Plain and corded Cassimers—superfine blue stocking Webb

Cassinetts, velvet Cords and Velvets

Blue, lead and bottle green superfine Pelisse cloths

Kersey mole skins and coatings

Swansdown, toilenett, mole skin & silk Jacket Patterns

Worsted, silk and cotton Hoserey

Superfine and fine white, yellow and red Flannels

7-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 rose Blankets

Superfine Calicoes—cambric & jaconett Muslins

Black, blue, green & bottle green Bombazetts

Spotted, stripe and plain sarsenett and book Muslins

Linen, cambrics, Irish linens, English shirting, &c.

Ladies long and short kid, beaver and silk Gloves

Linen and cotton laces

6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 levantine, damask and cotton shawls

Levantine, double florence, and senshaw silks handsomely assorted

Ladies kid, Morocco, cordivan and calfskin shoes, boots and slippers,

Mens and boys fine and coarse shoes,

Gilt and mahogany frame looking and dressing glasses

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention, which they intend selling on the most moderate terms.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.

Pittsburgh, October 4th, 1814.

DOCTOR CHISHOLM'S

Anti-Bilious Pills,

Of a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a GENERAL *MEDICINE, in this Country.*

NOW prepared from a recipe of the celebrated *Dr. Chisholm*, who, from a long residence in the West-India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete history, and most approved methods of curing all the BILIOUS DISEASES of that warm climates.

This extraordinary Medicine, which for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to the mercurial nostrums frequently recommended by the name of *Bilious Pills.* The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuent of Bile is without example; never producing debility or injuring the health, in the smallest degree of the most delicate child or weakly females.

The Bilious Head-ache, so much complained of in this country, and in the neighbourhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which, to a strong man, is only six pills, and to a weakly woman, three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the cholic, like a charm by abusing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

Two or three Pills taken an hour before dinner, and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from indigestion, and by perseverance in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

Two Pills taken at bed time, with a cup of penny-royal tea, and repeated every second night, will effectually remove *Rheumatic pains* wherever seated.

A single Pill, taken every fourth hour with a cup of flaxseed tea, will cure *Pleurisy*, promote expectoration, and relieve coughs and colds.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the liver, no medicine ever yet discovered, has been known to perform such cures. Two Pills taken every third morning, will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails; in which case the dose may be increased according to the strength or constitution.

The *Dysentery, Croup*, and Summer Complaint on children, are soon relieved by a few doses. A single Pill to a child of 6 years old, and the dose increased according to the strength and age.

In *Asthmatic* or *Phthisical* cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few Pills, taking every hour, with fennel or peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The above valuable Medicine is Sold only *by* J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, *at their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary and Drug Store.*

JOSEPH DAVIS,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has received and ready for delivery, the

AMERICAN STANDARD

Of Orthography and Pronunciation

AND CONTAINING

DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING, all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed: among which will be found several hundred terms, that have been by the omitted by the best lexicographers. Also a variety of the technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general Science, interspersed with critical and philological observations. Compiled under the direction of sundry literary characters and institutions in the United States of America.

March 1, 1815.

Storage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have taken that well known WAREHOUSE of Mr. John Reeder, near the Steam Mill, Cincinnati, where they take in Goods on Storage, or to sell on Commission; from their situation, (as it will save drayage) and attention to business, flatter themselves that it will be to the advantage of those, who have business to do in this line, to favour them with it.

WILLIAM NEWMAN,
JAMES ESSEX,
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Cincinnati, May 18, 1815.

Saddlers Ironmongery

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Consisting of the following Articles—

FULL and half plated	Stirrup Irons assorted	
Do.	do. Ladies Slippers	do.
Do.	do. Bitts and Headstalls	do.
Do.	do. Bradoons	do.
Do.	do. Pelham and Curb Bitts	
Do.	do. Double & Single Curb Chains	

Plated Heads and Cantles
Plated and Princes Metal Spurs
Do. Saddle Rings
Do. Stirrup Slides
Tinned Mens' and Women's Stirrup Irons
Do. Curb and Snaffle Bridle Bitts
Saddlers Knives and Hammers
Brass Nails and Tinned Tacks assorted
Flat Set Buckles, from 3-4 to 1 1-4 inch
Heads and Throats
Saddle Trees, (plated) assorted
Worsted and Cotton Girth-webbing do
Straining Webb assorted
Saddle Cloth do.
Seal Skins
Leather Stocks and Cockades
Double Shot Pouches and Powder Flasks
A large and complete assortment of Gun Tacks from 2 1-2 to 14 oz.
Corks by the bale

The subscriber intends keeping a constant supply of the above Articles, and will sell them low, either wholesale or retail, for Cash, Country Linen, or on a short Credit, at his Store in Market Street, between Front and Second Streets.

HENRY BAILEY.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1814